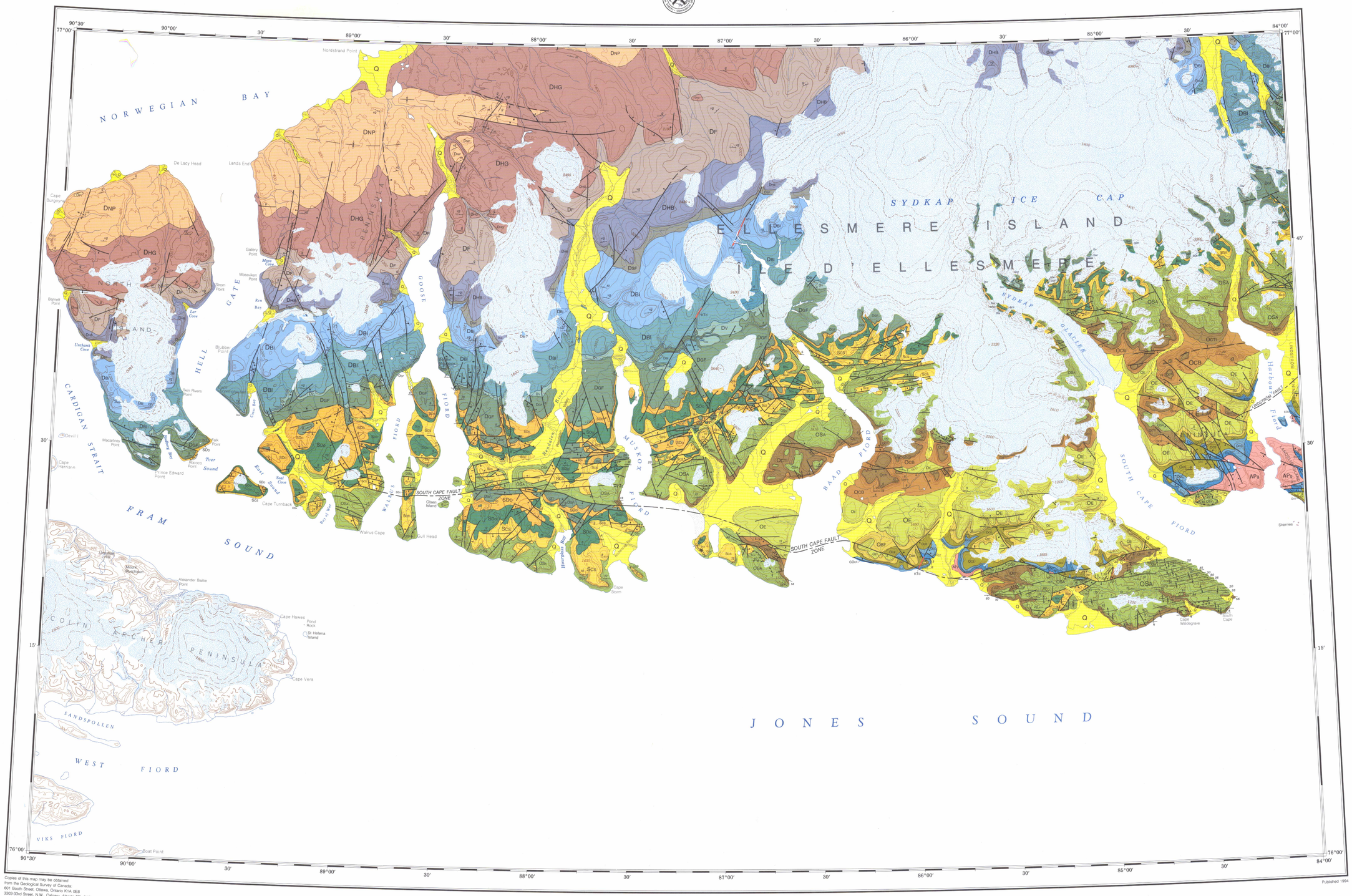
Natural Resources Canada / Ressources naturelles Canada

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA / COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE DU CANADA



Copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada
601 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E8
3303-33rd Street, N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2L 2A7
100 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1R8

INDEX MAP

Canada

Geological compilation by U. Mayr, 1992, based on airphoto interpretation and field geology by U. Mayr and A.V. Okulitch, 1981, 1983 and 1986, and compilation by J.W. Kerr (1968, Map 10-1968) and T. Frisch (1983)

Geological cartography by M.D. Wallace, Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology, Geological Survey of Canada

Any revisions or additional geological information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

Base map assembled by the Geological Survey of Canada from part of map 59A (1990) and map 49B (1988) published at the same scale by the Canada Centre for Mapping

MAP 1840A

GEOLOGY

BAAD FIORD–CARDIGAN STRAIT

DISTRICT OF FRANKLIN

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:250 000 - Échelle 1/250 000

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 Kilomètres

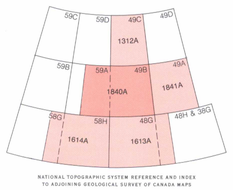
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

Projection transverse universelle de Mercator

Copies of the topographical editions covering this map area may be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Department of Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9

The proximity of the North Magnetic Pole causes the magnetic compass to be erratic in this area.
Mean magnetic declination 1994, 75°40′W, decreasing 45.8′ annually.
Readings vary from 72°25′W in the SE corner to 79°15′W in the NW corner of the map

Elevations in feet above mean sea level



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE AND INDEX TO ADJOINING GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAPS

LEGEND

CENOZOIC MESOZOIC

QUATERNARY

Q — *Sand, gravel, mud (mapped where underlying bedrock geology cannot be inferred with reasonable certainty)*

CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY

KTd — *Diabase dyke*

PALEOZOIC

DEVONIAN

DPI — *PARRY ISLANDS FORMATION: yellow-grey sandstone*

OSKE BAY GROUP (DSF – DNP)

DNP — *NORDSTRAND POINT FORMATION: red-brown siltstone and sandstone*

DHG — *HELL GATE FORMATION: yellow-grey sandstone and siltstone*

DF — *FRAM FORMATION: red-brown sandstone and siltstone*

DHB — *HECLA BAY FORMATION: yellow-grey sandstone*

DSF — *STRATHCONA FIORD FORMATION: red-brown sandstone, siltstone and shale*

DBI | DBIS — *BIRD FIORD FORMATION: limestone, anhydrite, sandstone*
DBIS: red sandstone and siltstone facies

DBI — *BLUE FIORD FORMATION: massive dolostone and limestone; thin bedded, argillaceous limestone and dolostone*

DV — *VENDOM FIORD FORMATION: thin bedded dolostone and siltstone; minor red shale and evaporites*

DGF — *GOOSE FIORD FORMATION: very light grey and yellow dolostone*

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN

SDD — *DEVON ISLAND FORMATION: dark grey shale, limestone and dolostone*

SILURIAN

SDO — *DOURO FORMATION: rubbly weathering limestone*

SCS — *CAPE STORM FORMATION: thin bedded, banded dolostone*

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

OSA — *ALLEN BAY FORMATION: massive dolostone and limestone; banded dolostone*

ORDOVICIAN

CORNWALLIS GROUP (OCB – OCTI)

OCTI — *IRENE BAY AND THUMB MOUNTAIN FORMATIONS, undivided; IRENE BAY FORMATION: argillaceous limestone; THUMB MOUNTAIN FORMATION: massive limestone*

OCB — *BAY FIORD FORMATION: evaporite, dolostone*

OE — *ELEANOR RIVER FORMATION: massive limestone; minor thin bedded limestone and dolostone*

OBF — *BAUMANN FIORD FORMATION: evaporite, thin bedded limestone and dolostone*

OCE — *CHRISTIAN ELV FORMATION: thin bedded limestone and dolostone; flat-pebble conglomerate*

OCC — *CAPE CLAY FORMATION: massive dolostone*

CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN

€OCF — *CASS FJORD FORMATION: dolostone, microbial biolithite, flat-pebble conglomerate, sandstone*

PRECAMBRIAN

ARCHEAN AND/OR PROTEROZOIC

APg — *Undifferentiated gneiss and granite*

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
Boundary of Quaternary sediments
Bedding (inclined) — 20
Bedding (inclined; dip estimated from air photographs)
Very gentle (0° – 3°) — 1
Gentle (3° – 10°) — 8
Medium (10° – 25°) — 20
Steep (25° – 45°) — 4
Very steep (45° – 90°) — 15
Fault (solid circle indicates downthrow side; defined, approximate, assumed)
Fault (inferred beneath water, glacier or Quaternary cover)
Thrust fault (teeth indicate hanging wall; defined, approximate)
Detachment fault (teeth indicate hanging wall; defined, assumed)
Anticline (arrow indicates plunge; defined, approximate)
Syncline (arrow indicates plunge; defined, approximate)
Bioherm (small, large)
Location of type section

Published 1994

Recommended citation:
Mayr, U., and Okulitch, A.V.
1994: Geology, Baad Fiord–Cardigan Strait, District of Franklin, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1840A, scale 1:250 000.